

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Much Debate In Sight.

WE are going to hear plenty of argument before either the army or navy preparedness plans are definitely legislated upon at Washington. According to advices received by The Advertiser from the capital, at least three months of hard drilling at the committee tables will be required, according to the experts, to whip the naval bill into shape, although the army measure may not take that long.

The process promises an abundance of fireworks and many interesting days—also a deal of uninteresting routine. Referring again to expert opinion within the navy committee, the outlook is that President Wilson's program as outlined some weeks ago, will be endorsed to the house. This statement is made with full knowledge that five of the thirteen Democrats on the house naval affairs committee will probably balk. However, the committee has rarely allowed politics to sway its deliberations and there are probably enough Republicans to make a majority for what the President wants.

Numerous Republican members of the house and not a few Democratic members have requested the privilege of attending the committee hearings, which begin with the reassembling of congress. Perhaps some of these members will want to testify before the committee, notably Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, who now has the dubious status of being the "father-in-law of preparedness." But the indications are that most of these requests for privilege to attend grew out of a wish on the part of representatives to keep well informed about the great navy issue. Naval committee hearings are reported stenographically but it is days and often weeks before the printed testimony is available.

The purpose of the extended hearings, under the full glare of publicity, is to educate the American public as much as possible. Questions of naval policy, as against more or less technical details of construction and administration, are to be determined by the house committee and the big legislative battle will be fought out largely on the lines that this committee recommends. For the new program, whatever it is to be, will be carried on and with the annual naval appropriation bill and the house, under the Constitution, is given the initiative with such measures.

In line with this plan, the hearings are to be conducted at one of the spacious halls in the House Office Building. It will be easy for practically everybody, who comes to gain admission, although the audience much of the time may be very small. Nevertheless there should be many star days, especially when it comes the turn of Secretary Daniels to be heard. It is estimated he will be a witness for something like a fortnight, certainly for as much as a week.

The bureau chiefs will be heard first. Counting the commandant of the Marine Corps and the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, there are quite a dozen of these chiefs and a week or two will be required for them. Much of their testimony will be of little popular concern, for there is a vast amount of routine in such an establishment as the United States Navy, with which the committee voting appropriations must be somewhat familiar.

There are five new members of the house committee—a factor to be reckoned with under all the circumstances. One of the circumstances is that all but one or two of them are "Little Navy" men and will probably seek to tie a lot of the Navy witnesses into hard knots. This is not usually an easy undertaking but the "Little Navy" representatives are very industrious at it. However, the rigid cross examinations help bring out the truth and that apparently is what the country wants.

Veterans of the house committee, on the other hand, are quite eager to get those "Statesmen of the General Board" upon the witness stand. For years and years, high officers of the General Board of the Navy, have been making quite as extravagant recommendations as they pleased, aware that they would not be called publicly to account. Their reports were kept confidential. The makers of such reports could talk around at their club and at other private gatherings, dropping sage observations about the parsimony of congress and referring lightly to the lawmakers on the Hill who would not heed sane and sound advice.

Now with most of the country, save some extremists, rather staggered at the General Board's first report to Secretary Daniels, a parcel of high admirals and captains are surely on the way to an uncomfortable cross examination. It will not be solely "Little Navy" members who are to analyze the first report. One ranker after another, including probably Admiral Dewey, will be required to justify his high-priced views.

If the Navy Bill is ready for the house by April 1, the committee will have done well, even considering the pressure for early determination of naval policies, especially as to construction. But it is regarded as more important both to make a right decision and one that will have the support of the country, than to make haste at the sacrifice of these important considerations.

Probably the Army Bill, providing for a reorganization and distinct from the annual appropriation bill for the Army, will reach the house much earlier. There is less reason for delay with it.

After the War

NO one can definitely answer the often put question what will happen after the war, or define the new map of Europe, or foretell the effects of this struggle upon the monarchies of Europe," writes Henry Clews, in his annual financial review, under date of December 31. "Nevertheless, the outcome of certain new tendencies can be somewhat apprehended and readjustments of great importance are inevitable. When peace comes democracy will make great strides, especially in Great Britain, Germany and Russia and possibly in Italy also. Class differences will be largely modified. A better understanding will be attained between extremes in the social scale; also between capital and labor, partly as a result of the comradeship bred through sharing common dangers on the battlefield or in the trenches. In spite of new animosities many old ones will be forgotten. Many old problems and many former evils will melt away under the new ones pressing for solution. It is safe to believe that out of this tragic struggle of fire and sword much good will eventually come. In some respects the world will be saner and better than before the struggle. Even the bitter hatred now eating into the vitals of nations will gradually soften and disappear. And above all it is reasonable to hope that no other great war will occur for many years to come. Some preventive, in the form of enforced peace if necessary, will be applied.

"Great changes are to be expected in the formation and purposes of the various governments; and unless all signs fail we are to see a widening of government activities the world over, especially in the industrial field. The war forced Great Britain into socialistic measures on a scale never before contemplated, and it remains to be seen whether that Government will loosen its control of railroad, insurance, shipping and the manufacturing enterprises undertaken as war measures. Increased government regulation seems inevitable. How far that will extend into actual ownership remains to be seen. Suffice it to say that Europe has to face a long and unsettling period of reconstruction and readjustment to new theories of social activities which will cause much unrest. The reflex action of the war upon the political situation in the United States will also be an interesting problem. With its consequent stimulus upon American trade and industry we are already familiar, but whether the unrest and extravagance of this country, derived from prolonged prosperity, will be checked as abroad, only the future can determine. This country has not been chastened by serious adversity or overwhelming crises for many years, and we cannot expect to entirely escape the reflex action of the upheaval in Europe, which sooner or later will reach these shores."

Mr. Clews believes it is folly to suppose that the United States is going to gain and hold much of the foreign markets now open to her without a struggle after the war terminates. Germany, although tremendously handicapped as she will be by financial, commercial and human exhaustion, will nevertheless make a supreme struggle for recovery in foreign trade, and "by her wonderful organizing powers, plus her scientific methods and government help she will undoubtedly rally more vigorously and effectively than her enemies are disposed to expect."

"Great Britain," says the banker, "has also suffered in her foreign trade, but relatively much less than any of the belligerents, because of her ability to keep open the world's highways for herself and friends, while closing them to her enemies. When the war ends Great Britain will undoubtedly recover more quickly and be a larger gainer by the war than any of the belligerents. With her Empire more firmly wielded as a unit probably than before, with the world free of war for a long period thereafter, with her people strengthened, sobered and energized by adversity, with her territory undevastated, she will be more free than ever to pursue her policy of worldwide development and peaceful conquest. Our chief commercial rival will undoubtedly be Great Britain, but in this there will be stimulus without danger so long as the spirit of fairness and freedom possesses both nations in their intercourse—and provided always that both nations preserve the willingness to reason out all differences of opinion and interest, as for the last hundred years."

Jane Addams is going to work against this unnecessary preparation for an unlikely war. The heroine of Hull House probably means well, too, but she ought to know that preparedness is the proper caper. For instance, did she ever know among all her unmarried girl and women friends one who is not preparing, perhaps unnecessarily, for an unlikely marriage. Without knowing Miss Addams, we are prepared to believe that she would not be caught wholly unprepared. And why should she? The lightning frequently strikes in unlikely places.

In all the recent discussions by the supervisors we have not yet heard anyone suggest a possible way whereby the storm-wrecked streets of Honolulu are to be repaired in any reasonable length of time. It commences to look as if the whole city will have to get upon a frontage tax basis very shortly, or take out accident insurance.

The sheriff says that under the new ruling all persons who want to visit their friends in jail must first get his permission. This is a decided reversal, as it used to be that those in jail who wanted to visit friends outside first stood in with Mr. Rose.

Porto Rican Citizenship

WHETHER Porto Ricans are to be successful this year in getting congress to admit them to American citizenship is the question uppermost in the minds of Porto Ricans at present, and it is a question of considerable importance to Hawaii, as well, as there are more Porto Ricans residents in this Territory in proportion to the total citizen population than in any other section of the Union. The enactment by congress of a blanket citizenship for Porto Ricans will add at one swoop something between twelve and fifteen hundred names to the Hawaiian voters' list. Such an addition would make the Porto Rican vote fourth in importance in Hawaii, only slightly behind the Portuguese.

Although citizenship has been promised the Porto Ricans since the days of the Spanish-American War and American occupation, seventeen years ago, each congress since that time has failed to pass the necessary laws. The islanders are now hopeful that the first Democratic administration since 1898 will act favorably and give them a definite political status. At present Porto Ricans are merely "citizens of Porto Rico."

In the hope that favorable legislation may be obtained, Governor Arthur Yager is now in Washington urging congress to act. Bills providing a new Organic Act to take the place of the temporary Foraker Act, which went into force in 1901, establishing civil government, and which has been in force ever since, have already been introduced in congress by Chairman Jones of the house committee on insular affairs, and by Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware.

"The new Organic Act should grant to the people of Porto Rico collective citizenship in the United States," said Governor Yager before sailing from San Juan. "I know of no simple gift that would go so far toward removing dissatisfaction and difficulty in Porto Rico as this simple grant of citizenship, and none that would be attended with so little cost and risk."

"People speak of citizenship as a 'privilege.' To my mind it is not a privilege at all, but a right. It is the necessary complement of sovereignty and should go with the flag. The people of Porto Rico must obey all the laws of the United States, pay taxes, are liable to military services, and yet they are not citizens."

"Citizenship does not at all imply suffrage or the power to vote for any officer of the government or anything else. In the United States there are now many more citizens who have not the privilege of the suffrage than those who have. The people of the District of Columbia never had the privilege to vote for anybody or anything and yet they are citizens. Most of the negroes of the south, the minors of both sexes, and as yet an immense majority of the women of the country are not permitted to vote, and yet no one would think of excluding these classes from the rights of citizenship."

The chief features of the bills to be considered by congress will provide both for blanket citizenship and a greater degree of Porto Rican home rule. The most important home rule feature is the provision for an elective senate of nineteen members. The present lower house of the legislation is already elected, while the present upper house, or senate, is composed of eleven members, all of whom are appointed by the President of the United States, and six of whom are heads of executive departments of the insular government.

Those most interested in the passage of a new Organic Act for Porto Rico have been much encouraged by the President's recent message to congress, in which he recommended new legislation for both Porto Rico and the Philippines.

At the same time Porto Ricans point out that reference to legislation for them is so closely associated with that urged for the Philippines that they fear the two may become confused and that in the fight which they expect will develop over defining a policy for Philippine independence Porto Rico may again be disappointed.

In Porto Rico itself it is said that all difficulties which heretofore have developed over legislation by congress in behalf of Porto Rico have been cleared away. The most important single step which has been taken recently was the adoption of a new platform by the Unionist party, the majority party in the island, renouncing its independence platform and confining itself to a policy of home rule. Almost invariably in the past when legislation for the island has been under consideration at Washington and congress seemed about ready to grant American citizenship to the people of the island, long protests were forwarded to Washington setting forth objections to any legislation that did not provide for the ultimate independence of the island. It is admitted here that these protests have to a very large measure caused congress to delay any definite action.

Educating the Orient

MANY German newspapers have been established in China since the beginning of the European war. Most of these are weeklies, some are semi-weekly and The War published at Shanghai is a tri-weekly. These papers publish the full German official despatches, usually both in German and English and also publish much editorial in English.

Early in the war, these German papers confined themselves very largely to the denunciation of the British but recently Americans in China have come in for much criticism, and practically all the German newspapers are commenting extensively on the attitude of the Americans in the Far East.

In a recent issue The War contains the following article under the heading: "American Neutrality": "We again refer to the only way for Americans to be neutral and that is, to be in league with everything British, and avoid being seen with a German."

"At the last meeting of Dr. Richard's Christian Literature Society we hear that the Americans were present in good numbers, another Anglo-American society. This proves that the Americans are neutral. We might ask, if the German Medical School held a meeting, would Americans have the courage to attend, and would this prove that they were neutral or unneutral?"

"Doctor Richard's speech in the interests of

peace hinted very clearly that the group of powers, of which Germany is one, stands for oppression, and England's group stands for defense of those oppressed. This insinuation proves also how neutral this society is, a society which once claimed Dr. Ernest Faber and Pastor Kraus."

"We would like to ask whether it is the idea of defending the oppressed that has enabled England to own so much of the earth's soil? And if the oppressed are to look to England for protection, why does she not at once occupy Russia?"

A leading editorial in The War discussing Germany's relations to Russia and to England begins: "There is a particular reason why the Americans do not regard the German cause favorably. It may be found in her failure to appreciate gradual development of the present situation. And so the effect is taken for the cause. Germany's former relations to England and to Russia are frequently misunderstood."

Americans and the American attitude towards the war are constantly mentioned, specifically, and indirectly hinted at in articles appearing in practically all the German publications in the Far East. Some of the papers spare American residents of the Orient direct criticism, making their attack in a general way on the attitude of the American government.

The German papers are commenting extensively on the failure of the Belgian government to win any recent recognition from its Allies, and the fact that Belgium was not admitted to the European group which joined with Japan in urging China to postpone its change of government. The War says: "Of late we have but rarely heard of Belgium, of the Belgian king and his army. Merged into the vast military establishment of the Allies, the little strip of country which he still calls his own, his small band of faithful followers and he himself have lost their political identity. No special importance attaches to them any more. Belgium seems to have lost its attraction which it had at the beginning as a war slogan. It has served the purpose of detaching people's attention from the real issue and the cause of the war at the beginning and, as these real issues have gradually been projected to the foreground and have become paramount, Belgium is now of little consequence to the Entente powers, and at best a side issue to be dealt with incidentally, if occasion arises. The voluminous war reports of the Allies do not mention Belgium's little army any more, although no doubt they have their daily fight just like the rest of them. The king of England recently visited France, but we have not heard that he remembered his luckless brother king in Flanders. The Belgian government remained silent when lately the other Allies proclaimed anew their intention to stand together to the last."

The same editorial then reviews at length what Germany has done in Belgium, and says that under the direction of German officers all tillable land has been bought under cultivation, and the Belgium industries have been revived with a better wage scale than before the war. "Most important of all," the editorial continues, "the Germans have sent all Belgian children to schools."

House Probe Ready

ADVISED from Washington indicate that extended hearings on the Naval Appropriation Bill are in prospect when the house committee on naval affairs begin consideration of Secretary Daniel's navy program, now being taken up by the senate committee on naval affairs.

The Republican members of the house committee are expected to subject the bill to the closest scrutiny and have announced that no bill shall be reported until the recommendations of the navy general board have been fully gone over and until the judgement of the higher ranking line officers and naval constructors within call of the committee has been weighed against the recommendations of the civilian head of the navy department.

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, the ranking Republican member of the committee will lead the fight for full and open hearings. He is determined that the ruling of the secretary of the navy forbidding officers to speak before the committee shall not be allowed to deprive congress of their advice and proposes to test the authority of the head of the navy department to put any such regulation into effect.

Congressman Butler is reported to have said that "the heat of summer will be felt in Washington before the naval bill passes. The longest hearings in the history of the committee are in prospect at this session because of the vital importance of determining what the nation needs in the way of naval expansion. The entire subject must be studied, and studied intelligently, and the testimony of the experts of the navy will be demanded by the committee."

Life announces that it has sent a secret service man of its own to Washington to see if there are any ways of insulting the United States that haven't been used yet.

The British took the Ford delegates out of their way in order that they might search their baggage, while the Germans simply waved them on their road and didn't look at a thing. This might be taken to show the superior politeness of the Germans, or it may be taken to show that Germany hasn't any worries about what anyone takes into the country provided they know in advance that he cannot take anything worth while out.

Carranza is to be held to "strict accountability." In the meanwhile American life is just about as sacred in Mexico as it is on the Mediterranean. Perhaps some of the New York "plotters" will start the Mexican war after all.

ARMORY AT PAHOA
WILL BE ERECTEDGeneral Johnson Travels 280
Miles In Day To Catch
Steamer Home

Gen. Samuel L. Johnson returned to Honolulu yesterday morning in the Great Northern, after a strenuous trip of 280 miles on Tuesday to catch the boat. It was late in the afternoon when he left Kohala, so that he had very little time to spend by the way.

He reports that at Hanalei the people are much pleased with the national guard (Company L, Second Infantry), and the results have been no beneficial, that it is desired to form another company. This plantation is quite large, and there is room for other company, so far as the number of eligible men is concerned. At the present time no authority has been granted for the organization, the matter being under discussion at national guard headquarters.

At Pahoa, where there is a large company of more than a hundred men, the armory has been a seventeen by thirty-four foot wooden building, inadequate for the needs of so large a number of men. Half the men are employees of the Olan Sugar Company, and half of the Hawaii Hardwood Company. At length it has been decided to erect an armory on the Olan Sugar Company's land, on the present baseball field. The building is to be fifty by one hundred feet, sufficiently large for drills in wet weather. Here the company will be housed in future, thanks to the generosity of the Olan Sugar Company.

This company has watched the effect of the formation of the new companies upon their men very closely, and has decided that the result of training in the national guard has been entirely beneficial to the men, and something to be materially encouraged. No estimates of the cost of the building have been heard, but such a building must cost nearly five thousand dollars.

TERRITORY WILL PAY
IMMIGRANTS' FARES

Ninety-five immigrants, mostly Portuguese, the others being Spanish, will be sent on their way to Europe Saturday in the Great Northern. Those people are now quartered in the territorial immigration station and are of the last two lots of assisted European immigrants brought to the Territory to work on the sugar estates. Their way back is being paid by the Territory, from the fund to the credit of the immigration bureau, and which fund is derived from the conservation tax paid on incomes of over \$1000.

M. A. Silva, editor of A Setta, the Portuguese Hilo paper, will have charge of the party until New York is reached, where the immigrants will be placed aboard a Transatlantic liner and landed at Gibraltar, from where they will proceed to their respective homes. In San Francisco Mr. Silva will pick up twenty other immigrants, who will be added to the Hawaiian lot.

Editor Silva expects to be away about six weeks. During his absence from Hilo his paper will be taken care of by August S. Costa, a former editor of A Setta.

KUHIO WHARF ROAD
IS NOW IN SHAPE

That Contractor J. C. Foss Jr., has now placed the Kuhio wharf road in such shape that it may with propriety be accepted by the harbor board was the consensus of the discussion held at the meeting of the water front commissioners yesterday.

Acting Chairman Wheeler, who recently went to Hilo to inspect the work, reported, verbally and otherwise on the condition of the road. He brought with him a large number of samples of the concrete used in the road bed and was of the opinion that the work was now in satisfactory shape.

Inspector Greger will be informed by the board that upon a final favorable report being submitted by him the work will be accepted and the balance due on the contract price paid to Mr. Foss.

The board transacted a large amount of business, wading through routine work, including correspondence and bills. It will hold a special meeting Monday afternoon.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATOR
TO ADDRESS TEACHERS

Frank L. Crone, director of education in the Philippine Islands, who is now visiting Honolulu and awaiting the arrival of the next transport to return to the Philippines, will give an address to teachers at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Library of Hawaii. All teachers are cordially invited to attend.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In buying a cough medicine for children, bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.